And she said unto them, call me not Naomi, [mirth]-call me Mara, [hitterness]—for the Almighty hath dealt bitterly with me."—ituth 1, 20.

Fort Young on James river, (near Covington) was e tablished in 1761, under the command of Capt. John Dickinson—the late Col. Dickinson of Bath. After the Greenbrier settlement was destroyed, in 1 763, the Western Indians frequently penetrated undisturbed, to James River; as that terrible war of extermination, which had continued along the frontier from Carolina to Erie, since 1754, was but little abated by the Peace of Paris, and Boquette's treaty, in The viralence and continuance of this border warfare, has been ascribed to the influence of the French Jesuits, in Canada, and on the Ohio; (1) whether justly or not, is a doubtful question.

In October 1764, about twenty Delawares and Mingoes, came down Dunlap's creek, and crossed James river above fort Young, in the night, unnoticed; and passed down the river to Wm. Carpenter's, (now Karne's mil) where there was a kind of a stockade fort, then under the care of a Mr. Brown. They met with Carpenter just above that place, and killed him—they then came to the house, where they found a woman and some children, all the others be ing out in the fields at work, with Brown. They despoiled the house, and took away some horses, together with Carpenter's son, and Brown's two sonssmall children; and fearing detection at fort Young, they made great haste to retrace their steps, and escape to Ohio. Carpenter's son returned to this country about fifteen years afterwards—new Dr. Jeremia Carpenter, of Nicholas county, Va. Brown's youngest son was redeemed and brought home under a treaty in 1769—he was the late Col. Samuel Brown of Greenbrier. Brown's oldest son never returned; it is said that he took an indian wife, and became very wealthy, he lived at Brownstown in Michigan tertory; where several of his respectable descendants still reside; he died in 1815, after acting a very con-

set out, with twenty of his "flying guards" in pur-suit of the enemy; they passed out at the head of river, to Piny river, but found no signs of the enemy. As they went out, they met Alexander Pitman, on the head of Indian creek; who had been running all right and the day before, from New river, to inform hose at Young's fort, of the enemy's approach. He said that a Mr. Swope and a Mr. Pack, and himself, had been down on New river, trapping beavers—that about fifty Indians had passed them two or three days before-that the Indians had divided on New river—that one party of them had gone up the river, towards Roanoke and Katawbah, and the others had gone towards Jackson's river-that Swope and Pack had gone to Roanoke, to inform the whites there, of their danger-and that be, (Pitman) was then on his way to Young's fort, for a similar purpose. Pitman turned, and joined Paul's men in the pursuit of the purty which had returned from killing Carpenter; but it seems that, that party knowing they would be pursued, had crossed the Dunlap's creek route, and gone out by way of Greenbrier and Kanawha, and so escaped to Ohio.

But as Paul and his men returned from Piny river, they accidentally met with the other party of Indians, which had gone up New river and across to Roanoke, and who were then on their return to the West. Capt. Paul and his men came on them about midnight, while they were encamped on the north bank of New river, opposite the foot of a small island, at the mouth of Indian creek, (now Wm. McDaniel's.)—Their fire was nearly extinguished—they were all lying around it, wrapped in skins and blankets, excepting three or four, who seemed to be sitting up, watching three white captives, in the midst of them, whom they had brought from Katawbah. Paul's men, not then knowing that these were captives, fired amongst the crowd; the first fire killed three indians, and wounded several others; and slightly wounded one of the captives, a little boy brought from Katawbah; one of the wounded indians plunged into the river and drownell himself "to save his scalp;" as it is the greatest disgrace for an indian to lose his scalp; a fact known to every men acquainted with them: there are nuthe rather than to be slain by their enemies, a disposition very prevalent amongst men, in a barbarous state. (2) The balance of the indians arose, raised a vell, and escaped down the river, in the darkness of the night, leaving all their guns, blankets and plunder; the night; leaving all their guns, mankets and plunder; the captives had also started to run off, not knowing who had fired on them; but they recovered them become a start of Alabama. This tract probably the Northern part of Alabama. This tract probably the Northern part of Alabama. This tract probably contained more than 35,000,000 acres, of which a minute of the National Intelligencer, which we shall take physician to the Palace and the Pentientiary. Doctor of the City Office. fore day; by calling in the English language: just at large proportion is extremely fertile, and some of it an early opportunity of republishing, treating the large proportion is extremely fertile, and some of it an early opportunity of republishing, treating the large proportion is extremely fertile, and some of it an early opportunity of republishing, treating the large proportion is extremely fertile, and some of it an early opportunity of republishing, treating the large proportion is extremely fertile, and some of it an early opportunity of republishing, treating the large proportion is extremely fertile, and some of it an early opportunity of republishing, treating the large proportion is extremely fertile, and some of it an early opportunity of republishing, treating the large proportion is extremely fertile, and some of it an early opportunity of republishing.

British lady, who had come to this country some which find their way to the ocean, some of them ciryears before, and had hired as a servant girl, (previous to her marriage.) with the family of Capt. Paul's father-in-law, where he had been acquainted with her; okees now retain less than 8,000,000 acres, of a qualher maiden name had been Katy Lewey: the Indians ity far below the average quality of what they have had killed her husband and two only children, near sold. Georgia claims 5,000,000 acres of this remnant, the mouth of Katawbah, two or three days previously. When Paul and his men fired, and rushed into the camp where she was, she made no effort to save herself, but sat on the ground by the fire, very composed-19, wrapped in her blanket: her hands being tied, and her feet being hoppled with thongs of green hides. One of Paul's men, supposing her to be an Indian squaw, raised a tomahawk, and was just about to chop her on the head with it, when Paul rushed in before the manner received the wound in his arm, and forbade the soldier to do so; saying "it was a shame for a man to hurt a woman, even a squaw." Catherine Gun benew Paul's son, and named him; upon which he re-Paul asked her, why had she not cried out, or endea voured to escape? She replied in the bitterness of grief, that "she would as soon be killed as not, if not rather;" she was asked why? she answered, "what would I live for? my husband is killed-my children are slain-my parents are dead-I have not a relation in America; who would there be to mourn for me? array thing dear to me on earth is gone-I have no

would probably have been much greater, had it not been for a slight incident, which may in some measure allustrate the spirit of the times:—When Paul and his men came on the enemy's camp in the night, they spent a short time in forming, and preparing for a simultaneous fire; to render it more efficient they ail kneeled on one knee, to enable them to take aim by the feint sky light of the horizon, which glimmered down the valley of the river-all this had to be done by signs, secretly and silently: while they were in the ect of taking aim, one of Paul's men named John McCollum, called out to his comrades to "take a steady pull, and send them to hell." His voice gave the wary enemy a moment's warning of their peril. The white captives, and spoil, were brought to fort Alany of the old settlers on James river, were afterwards acquainted with John McCollumhe volunteered in 1774, in Capt. Morrow's company and was killed at Point Pleasant.

SON OF CORNSTALK.

From the National Intelligences. TO THE EDITORS. PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS. No. II.

In my first number I prepared the way to inquire what right have the Cherokees to the lands which they occupy? This is a plain question and easily an-

swered.

The Cherokees are buman beings, endowed by their Creator with the same natural rights as other They are in peaceable possession of a territomen. ry which they have always regarded as their own. This territory was in possession of their ancestors, through an unknown series of generations, and has come down to them with a title absolutely unincumbered in every respect. It is not pretended, that the Cherokees have ever alienated their country, or that the whites have ever been in possession of it. If the Cherokees are interrogated as to their title, they can truly say, "God gave this country to our ancestors. We have never been in bondage to any man. Though we have sold much land to our white neighbors, we have never bought any from them. We own the land we now occupy, by the right of the original possessors; a right which is allowed in all countries to be of incontestible validity. We claim, therefore, that no human power can properly compel us to leave our

If the Cherokees are correct in their statement of facts, who can resist their conclusion? We might as well ask the Chinese, what right they have to the territory which they now occupy. To such a question they would answer. "God gave this land to our ancestors. Our nation has always been in possession of it, so far as history and tradition go back. The nations of Europe are comparatively of recent origin; the commencement of ours is lost in remote anti-

What can be said to such a statement as this? Who can argue so plain a case?

It has been said, indeed, that the savage of the wilderness can acquire no title to the forests through when Carpenter was killed, Brown carried the alarm to fort Young; but that post being too weak to spare sufficient force for pursua; the intelligence was carried up to fort Dinwiddie, (now Andrew Warwick's in Bath) then commanded by Cart. By a stational they ever were mere wanded by Cart. By stational they ever were mere wanded by cart. which the whites became acquainted with their condition, they had fixed habitations, and were in undis-Dunlap's creek, and down Indian creek and New puted possession of a widely extended country. They were then in the habit of cultivating some land near their houses, where they planted limitan corn, and other vegetables. From about the communicement of the present century, they have applied themselves more and more to agriculture, till they now derive their support from the soil, as truly and entirely as do the inhabitants of Pennsylvania or Virginia. many years they have had their herds, and their large cultivated fields. They now have, in addition, their schools, a regular civil government, and places of regular Christian worship. They earn their bread by the labor of their own hands, applied to the tillage of their own farms; and they clothe themselves with fabries made at their own looms, from cotton grown in

> to sell their lands, so long as an adequate motive was presented to their minds. During every administration made with this tribe till the year 1785. In the course of our national Government, applications were made of that year, the old Congress appointed four Comto them for the purpose of obtaining additional por-tions of their territory. These applications were ur-ged, not only, nor principally, by the consideration of the money or presents which they were to receive in exchange, but often, and strongly, by the consideration that they would become an agricultural people, instrument, which is usually cited as the treaty of Committee are Hopewell. The abstract of this instrument, with Gen. John P. Van Ness | Col. Thomas Corcoran their limits circumscribed, so that their young men some remarks upon it, will be given in my next numand that, when they became attached to the soil, and engaged in its cultivation, the United States would not ask them to sell any more land. Yielding to arguments, and to the importunities of the wintes, the Cherokees sold, at different times, between the close of the revolutionary war and the year 1820, more than three-quarters of their original inheritance. That the reader may have some definite idea of the territory in question, he should pursue the following

delineation by the aid of a good map:
It would seem that the Cherokees possessed land West to the words of Duck River, in Teunessee, on the West to the words of Duck River, in Teunessee, on the West to the words, and the public press of this country, seems to us alike unjust and discredit-West, to the waters of French Broad, in North Carolina, on the East; and from the head waters of the Holston, in Virginia. on the North, to some distance down the Oconce, in Georgia, on the South; comprising what is now more than half of the State of Ten nessee, the Southern part of Kentucky, the South-west corner of Virginia, a considerable portion of both the Carolinas, a large portion of Georgia, and the moment of firing, Capt. Paul and his men had rushed into the country is also generally healthy, and the climate delightful. Of all this vast room the captives, was a Mrs. Catharine Gunn: a large proportion is extremely fertile, and some of it an early opportunity of republishing, treating the not inferior to any land in North America, or perhaps in the world. The country is also generally whole subject, as they appear to do, with knowledge and fairness:

FOR THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Descriptions of the captives was a Mrs. Catharine Gunn: a one of the captives, was a Mrs. Catharine Gunn; a healthy, and the climate delightful. Of all this vast and beautiful tract, watered by numerous rivers, as falling within the map of that State. Alabama claims nearly 1,000,000 of the residue. The portions which, in the general division, will fall to Tennessee and North Carolina, seem hardly worth inquiring about: for, if the other portions are given up, or taken by force, there will be no motive for retaining these

ery indication of sincerity and earnestness.

The assertion of the Cherokees, that their present country is not too large for a fair experiment in the work of civilization, is undoubtedly correct. wishes, no lopes, no fears, no object to live for; I would not have risen on my feet to save my life." (3) subject, agree in the opinion, that no tribe of Indians can rise to real civilization, and to the full enjoyment to Gen. Leavenworth, with a requisition for the troops ty of their own; and can be so much separated from the whites, as to form and cherish something of a Na- the scene of action, as soon as transportation could tional character. If the limits of the Cherokee country were much smaller than they are, this would be

ragarded by the several Statss in the vicinity of the ed and the troops are daily expected to return.

Before this inquiry is commenced, however, it is it is believed to be substantially correct. There is no may have held and promulgated on this subject, they

Let us suppose the King of Great Britain had i sued an annual proclamation, from the time of the discovery of America to the peace of 1783, claiming the latting the hatchet, as they might have done.

The Indians immediately on our frontier would nev-(1) History of England, vol. 19, page 399; Doddridge's Notes on Penn. & Va. page 214.

(2) "—— Lest these operations of Philistines, come and thrust me through and abuse me." — Therefore "Saul took a sword, and fell upon it."—I. Samuel, xxx.

(3) See also a striking instance in the siege of Jotanata in North America between 30 and 50 north latitude, and declaring that all the nations. a sword, and fell upon it."—I. Sameel, xxx.

(3) See also a striking instance in the siege of Jotapata, in triber, and communities, then residing on said lands, who do not know our strength, and, therefore, desa poor and infirm mother, whom I was anxious to see. were subject to the laws of Great Britain, and that pise us: and not by those who are almost in the the title to all these lands was vested in, and of midst of us, who have some idea of our numbers, and same time orders to set him at liberty and to bestow The American deht 58,000,000 dollars is just one right belonged to the crown of that realm; and let us will be peaceable for that reason, if for no other, fourth of the United unless goaded beyond endurance. States had issued a proclamation, from the date of 1; is a well known fact, that during the last win-thid so good a son."

tice of the King of England, during several centuries, to declare himself, (as often as he issued a proclamation on any subject whatever.) King of Great King of France? What if he were now to declare himself King of Great Britain and China? It would be a cheap way indeed, of acquiring a title, if merely

setting up a claim would answer the purpose.

By what right do the people of the United State, hold the lands which they occupy? the People of Ohio for instance, or of Connecticut? By the right of occupancy only, commenced by purchase from the ab-original possessors. It would be folly to plead the charters of Kings, or the mere drawing of lines of latitude and longitude. The powers of Europe have forbearance. Here, after being grossly wronged they indeed acknowledged our right to our country. But complained to the nearest authorities, and waited unwhat if they had not? Our right is not at all affected der their sufferings, till human nature could bear it by their clauns, or acknowledgments. The same doctrine is applicable to the condition of the Cherokees They have a perfect right to their country,-the right of peaceable, continued, immemorial occupancy; -& although their country may be claimed by others, it may lawfully be held by the possessors against all

The Cherokees need not fear, however, that their rights are in danger, as a consequence of any princi-Government have not yet declared, that Indians are tenants at will. On the other hand, the whole history of our negociations with them, from the peace of 1783 to the last treaty to which they are a party, and of all our legislation concerning them, shows, that they are regarded as a separate community from ours. having a national existence, and possessing a territory, which they are to hold in full possession, till they

voluntarily surrender it.

I now proceed to the examination of treaties, between the United States & the Cherokee nation. And here I would apprize the reader, that the case can never be fairly and fully understood, without a reference view of the whole ground; and a caviller might object, that there had been omissions, in order to con-ceal a weak part of the wase. This is a subject, too,

In the revolutionary contest, the Cherokees took part with the King of Great Britain, under whose protection they then considered themselves, just as The Cherokees did not show themselves unwilling of the United States. After the peace of 1733, it they now consider themselves under the protection missioners Plenipotentiary, men of distinction at the south, to meet the head men and warriers of the Cherokees, and negotiate a treaty of peace.

The parties met Hopewell, now in York District, S. C. and, on the 28th of November, executed an WILLIAM PENN.

THE LATE BORDER FORAY.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN. Indian Disturbances .- The following statement comes to us from the vicinity of Jefferson Barracks, in the State of Missouri, and presents so round and unvarnished a tale, as to command our entire confidence. The spirit, mdeed, in which the Indians, their claims, and their rights, are now treated by a able. They are weak, and, therefore, they are op-pressed; they are wronged, and therefore first calumniated, and then exterminated. It is the white man's lawless cupidity, and not the savage's ferocity and love of blood, that provokes what are called In-

On the subject of the Cherokees, and the attempt now making by the State of Georgia, under the sanction of the General Government, to drive

Presuming the Northern People will look anxiously send you what appears to be the most probable ac-

The report is-and it is much credited-that the whites residing near the Ioway Indians, went to their villages for the purpose of trading, and took with them whiskey enough to intoxicate the Indians.
They succeeded in getting them too drunk to make a good bargain, and then proceeded to make their trades; cheated the Indians out of everything valuable, and retired quite satisfied with their skill.

As soon as the Indians recovered from their stupor. schools and our christian teachers, to our narius, to our native rivers & mountains. We have not too much land for our own comfort, and for affording us a fair on finding their cattle gone, the whites, to the number of about fifty, armed themselves, and went for the Indians were not disposed to give them up; the whites endeavored to take them by force, and attacked the Indians for that purpose; but were besten, with the loss of four killed, and some woun-

at Jefferson barracks. With his usual promptness, Gen. Leavenworth directed the troops to proceed to be obtained.

Five companies of the 6th regiment of infantry Thus stands the case; and it is now my intention to inquire how the Government of the United States has regarded the Indian title, and how it has been they were not wanted. The disturbances have ceas-

may have held and promulgated on this subject, they cannot be binding upon the Indians, unless acknowledged by them to be binding, or unless founded in lation of their rights, went peacefully and complained lation of their rights, went peacefully and complained

independence to the present day, applying the same doctrine to our advantage, and declaring, that all the Indian nations within the limits prescribed by the peace of 1793, were subject to the laws of the United the whites did not believe the Indians, and, soon afpeace of 1793, were subject to the laws of the United States, and that the lands, of which they were in possession, belonged of right to the United States. So long as the Indians did not acknowledge the binding nature of these claims, the mere claims would have amounted to nothing. It was the practice of the King of England in the lands of the United States. The consequence of this the would have amounted to nothing. It was the practice of the King of England in the lands of the United States. The consequence of this horses lost by the whites. The consequence of this proceeding was, that some of the children thus inhumanly robbed, were frozen to death! It was afterwards proven that the loways did not steal the hors-Britain, France and Ireland. Was he therefore es, but they were stolen by a tribe of Indians residing far from the Ioways, and in a contrary direction from the settlements.

It is remarked by those acquainted with the Indians bordering on our settlements, that they, in hardly any instance, violate the rights of the whites, unless provoked to it.

How can we expect to be at peace with the savages, if we deny them the right of exercising the first law of nature, that of self-protection? In very many instances, they have been known to exercise great no longer.

These things, Mr. Editor, ought to be inquired into. Our Government ought to know how the Indians are treated by the whites who settle near them. I trust the late difficulties will lead to a thorough investigation of these matters, and that the truth may

If the whites are not more blameable than the Indians, the expectations of some of the most intelliples sanctioned by the National Legislature of the United States. The co-ordinate branches of our July, 31, 1829. LIBERTY.

POLITICAL.

From the National Journal.
THE JACKSON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. FORCE: Your correspondent Epaminunds has per-formed an acceptable service to the citizens of Washington by laying before them the names of this distinguished Com And I conceive that the country at large should be under some obligations to him for thus refreshing their recollections in regard to a matter which passing events have rendered so important. It is fitting for us to bear in er be fairly and fully understood, without a reference to every material article in every treaty which has been made between these parties. Unless such a reference is had, no reader can be sure that he has a names, and our estimate of their worth, to future ages. But Republics, and consequently Republicans, are proverbially ungrateful.

which the People of the United States must have patience to investigate. When measures are in progress, which have a bearing on the permanent rights and interests of all the Indians, it must not be thought tedious to read an abstract of the solemn engagements by which we have become bound to are of these aberiginal nations.

In the revolutionary contest, the Cherokees took who have evinced a tree penitence for their errors such as, who have evinced a tree penitence for their errors such as, who have evinced a tree penitence for their errors such as, Messrs. Ritchie, Hill, Benton, and others; and has moreover forsworn horse racing, and betaken himself to church going. But to call him the greatest of men is certainly disparaging to his marters, who put him into office, and still control his movements therein. I trust that Mr. Se cretary Branch will, by this hint, be duly sensible of his error, and not fail to make the operation which it requires. That Gen. Jackson is in some measure sensible of the immense debt of gratitude he owes to this Committee may be inferred from the rewards he has bestowed upon them. And it deserves to be recorded to his credit, that under his administration meritorious services are sure to meet with their reward. This will be more apparent from a brief examination of facts. The names of this potent

Gen. Philip Stewart Dr. Thomas Sim Gen. Duff Green Dr. Wm Jones Heary M. Morfitt, Esq. Col. Henry Ashton Col. Joseph Watson

Col. Joseph Watsen Henry C. Neale, Esq.
It is, perhaps, a sufficient reward to Gen. Van Ness
that he should be chairman of this constellation of worthies; unless, indeed, the appointment of his brother as Mi nister to Spain may be considered as reflecting additional lustre on himself. If any other reasons than these, and his own peculiar modesty, be required for his being still in a private station, it is possible that they may be found by reference to a document communicated to Congress at the last session, by Joseph Anderson, Comptroller, marked No. 8, and entitled "Unsettled Balances," &c. &c. The reference, which may aid our inquiries, should be to page 33, of said document.

Gen. Stewart, also, for some unaccountable reason, sfill oontinues unrewarded; and Gen. Green complains that his deserts have been overlooked. He gets only seventy seven thousand dollars, exclusive of what the Executive Departments give him. Col. Ashton is tich in rewards in expec-tancy. Col. Watson has the dole of eight dollars a day and travelling expences, while engaged in examining the

As it may be necessary, in order to accommodate Col. Ashton, Mr. Morfitt, and Mr. Neale, with the rewards suitable to their zealous services, to reform out of office the present incumbents of those places they seek to fill, it may for the truth concerning the Indian disturbances which have recently taken place on the frontiers of this State, farther specification of the particular places alluded to But the public may rest assured that these gentlemen have net labored in vain, nor sacrificed their time, money, and character, in the service of the General, for nothing. Their wages are stipulated, and the power of exacting them, be it remembered, is in their hands. It

should perhaps be mentioned that another gentleman of this Committee may find his name inscribed on the do cument of "Unsettled Balances" to which I have referred, at page 18 of the said book. Say not, hereafter, that Gen. Jackson is ungrateful. He can reward a par-tisan follower out of the public chest, and in matters of contract will not fail to give a QUID PRO QUO.

From the Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer.

John N. C. Schenck, Esq. Postmaster at Franklin, Warren county, has been removed, and Dr. J. W. Lanier, appointed in his place. We remember that Dr. Lanier did some service to his party last year, by circulating letters which he said were written by a clerk in the General Post Office, containing statements which were utterly untrue. "Verily he hath his re-

ward."

Judge M'Lean in his letter to Mr. Turner of Postmouth says, "Your duties have been faithfully performed and you have not, I am sure, used the facility of your office to produce political effect." Duff Green says—and it is echoed by his worshippers here, "sufficient charges, we are informed, to call for his removal were presented to Judge M'Lean three years ago."—Whom shall we believe, Duff Green or John M'Lean?

FOST OFFICE "REFORM."

Jacob D. Lowe, Esq. has been removed from the office of Postmaster in Warren county. The receipts of this office was \$\frac{2}{2} \frac{64}{2} \text{ct. last year. Judge Lowe has long been known as one of the most upright citizens of the state. He was one of the early pioneers to the western country. Mr. M'Lean refused to remove him last winter. He knew and appreciated his integrity and worth.

This person having escaped from the deput, and gained the borders of the sea, the woods on which served proper to say, that the title of one party cannot be question but that the whites were the aggressors. In strument than a knife, a boat entirely of the bark of almost every instance of Indian depredations, the cause trees. When the weather was fair, he mounted a limit of conceanment, constructed, with a conceanment of the conceanment of the conceanment, constructed, with a conceanment of the conceanment almost every instance of indian depredations, the cause of the control of the con with his boat on his back, and was about to trust himself in his frail vessel to the waves, when he was pursued, arrested, and loaded with chains. body in the army was anxious to see the boat, and Napoleon, having at length heard of the affair, sent for the sailor and interrogated him. 'You must,' said Napoleon, 'have a great desire to see your country friends and punish their enemics. again, since you could resolve to trust yourself on the open sea in so frail a bark. I suppose you have left a sweetheart there? - 'No.' said the sailor; 'but 'And you shall see her,' said Napoleon, giving at the upon him a considerable sum of money for his mother, observing that she must be a good mother who

The new Theatre at Parina, built by order of the Ex-Empress, Maria Louisia, on a very magnificent scale, with five tier of Boxes, was opened early in July. It was remarked that "Maria Louisa looked pale and miserable." The reason, is thus assigned, in a letter dated at Modena. "She had lately lost her husband,—for no one scruples at Parma openly to call Gen. Nieperg her husband; and yet etiquette obliged her to go into public out of mourning, and share in a scene of gaiety in which her heart could not participate; but her appearance bore more evident marks of sincere grief, than the deepest widow's mourning could have given her."

Laurel .- The Butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing flies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and boards upon which the meat is placed with the essential oil of laurel; the smell of which keeps away this troublesome



Richmond Winia. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1829.

Oralliants of irregularity in obtaining their papers by our subscribers still continue. It has been suggested to us, and we have little doubt of the fact, that papers are flequently lost or mislaid by Postmasters suffering the papers to be read by those who have no right to them. A moment's reflection ought to satisfy Postmasters that in this they violate their duty and do us a serious injury. Loss of subscribers is the certain consequence, and we do hope a sense of justice will induce them to correct the practice. If after this notice such a practice is permitted, we will thank any of our subscribers or others friendly to us to give us information of it, that we may lay our comto us to give us information of it, that we may lay our com-plaints before the Postmaster General

Kentucky Elections .- The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and Duff Green, that pander of mischief and master of lies, both concur in representing the result of the Kentucky elections as highly favorable to the cause of Gen. Jackson, when they both know that in so doing they are wilfully deceiving their readers. The former editor, our most consistent and impartial contemporary, admits that "Mr. Clay's friends have probably obtained a majority in both branches of the Legislature," but qualifies the remark by adding-"more in consequence of local causes perhaps, than general politics." Mr. Ritchie knows full well that the fact of there being a Clay majority in both houses, admits neither of doubt nor uncertainty. Why then speak about probabilities? He knows also that the state elections turned as much upon the question of general politics, as the Congressional. Why then endeavor to produce a different impression? The truthis, it suits Mr. Ritchie's tactics at this time to represent all opposition to Gen. Jackson as utterly hopeless and desperate. He well understands that it the General had a clear majority in Kentucky, his friends would scarcely permit the legislative body, exercising as it does a direct controll over the members of the U. S. Senate, to pass into the hands of their enemies. He knows also, that although the general results of the Congressional election may not have materially changed since the last election, yet in many of the Jackson districts there has already been a great and rapid decline in the strength of the party. In Wickliffe's district for example, the strong hold of Mr. Clay's enemies, the majority is reduced to one third of what it was in 1827, and if Mr. Kinaid's success be claimed as a victory, it may be truly said that many more such victories would bring ruin and discomfiture to the Jackson cause. In truth, we entertain no doubt whatever, that so far as Mr. Clay's popularity is concerned, whenever it shall be fairly tested, two-thirds, if not three-fourths of Kentucky are on his side. That popularity which his enemies have insincerely and hypocritically represented as on the wane, is as flourishing and vigorous as ever. It is true that such men as Pope, Barry and Kendall have attempted to pull him afown, but he minds the assaults of such vermin, as the noble liou regards the summer insects which annoy him. Mr. Clay's popularity is increasing all over the country-

From the Kentucky Reporter, August 19.
THE ELECTIONS IN KENTUCKY.

persecuted statesman.

As soon as the political ferment which has thrown so

much filth on the surface, has time to subside, every

thing will find its just and proper level ;and we repeat

that we have no doubt that in due time, the nation will.

render ample atonement to that much injured and

The general result of the elections in this State exhibits the operation of a very great reaction. The friends of our Republican institutions, who are opposed to a military aristocracy, instead of being in the minority, as they were in the House of Representatives of Kentucky during the last session, have secured the election of a majority of about two thirds, and have succeeded in every instance except two as far as we have heard, of the Senatorial elections. In both branches of the Legislature they have unquestionably decided majorities; -- and so far as Kentucky is concerned our distant friends may rest assured of her unqualified disapprobation of the reign of military terror and relentless proscription. Total changes in some counties and partial changes in others have been effected, and without concert or extraordinary exertions.-Mercer county (the central county of the State) so long under the domination of a family faction headed by his Excellency the Minister Plenipo-tentiary to Colombia, has broken her chains, elected a Senator and a member of the House of Representatives from the Republican party, and will no doubt henceforth fill a space worthy of her industrious, intelligent and republican population. Jefferson county (including Louisville) has also taken a conspicuous lead in Reform, by electing two of her three members from the friends of Liberty who are opposed to military despotism. In Franklin county (including the seat of Government) in which for several previ-ous years there was a decided Jackson majority, John J. Crittenden, Esq. who was dismissed by President Jackson from the office of United States Attorney, has been rewarded by the people with an election to the House of Representatives.--Washington. Jessamine and many other counties have also honorably distinguished themselves in the good cause. If Gen. Jackson upon the advice and dictation of the infamous Duff Green, is determined to reward his friends and punish his enamies, the People of Kentucky appear equally resolved to reward their

North Carolina Congressional Elections. In the Surry District, Lewis Williams is re-elected over his opponent Samuel King, majority 400. In the Edenton District, Wm. B. Shepard has

beaten Lem'l Sawyer, 377 votes. In the Fayetteville District, the majority obtained by Mr. Deberry over Maj. Cameron, is 223.